

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th May 1912.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 11th May 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kamal Lal Das ; Hindu, Karmokar ; age 25 years ...	500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years ; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 49 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaisi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaisi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	960
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	350
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbi Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumibir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	850
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kshetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	450
17	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	600
18	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
19	"Faridpur Hitaisini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Baidya, age about 73 years ...	400
20	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
21	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
22	"Hinduathan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
23	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Doushkar	20,000 to 30,000
24	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
25	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
26	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
27	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravati, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	930
28	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	500
29	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 68 years ...	500
30	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	350

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Malda Samachar"	Malda	Weekly	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	440
32	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years	About 500
33	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	200
34	"Medini Bandhab"	Midnapore	Do.	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years	600
35	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura	Do.	Hem Sasi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years	120
36	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque	4,000 to 5,000
37	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
38	"Murshidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad	Do.	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years	162
39	"Nayak"	Calcutta	Daily	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee	1,500 to 3,000
40	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years	503
41	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha	200
42	"Nihar"	Contai	Do.	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years	300
43	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years	507
44	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years	300
45	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna	Do.	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 39 years.	100
46	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera	Fortnightly	Munshi Muhammad Ali Mean, Musalman, age 53 years	300
47	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goula, age 41 years.	618
48	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years	303
49	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years	About 700
50	"Rajshakti"	Do.	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years	110
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol	Do.	Saty Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years	500
52	"Rangpur Durpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years	200
53	"Rangpur Dikprakash"	Ditto ditto	Do.	Hara Sarkar Meitra, Brahmin, age 66 years	300
54	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years	500 to 800
55	"Sanjaya"	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
57	"Samsodhini" ...	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 57 years	300
58	"Suhrid"	Perojpur	Fortnightly	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha	300
59	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly	Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years	25,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Arinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
61	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ... ..	.....
62	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
63	"Tippera Hitaishi"	Tippera	Do.	Kamasija Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years	700
64	"Vartabaha" ...	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years	500 to 600
65	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	12,000

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDI.					
66	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly	.....	.....
67	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi	About 4,000
68	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	.....	.....
69	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad Bania	400
70	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Prasad Sarina.	700
71	"Ghar Bandhu"	Banchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
72	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years	6,800
73	"Hitvarta"	Do.	Do.	Babu Rao Paradkar; Mahratta, Brahmin; age 30 years	3,000 to 4,000
74	"Lakshmi"	Gaya	Monthly	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years	200
75	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	B. K. Tebriwalla; Hindu, Agarwalla; age 41 years	500
76	"Siksha"	Bankipore	Do.	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin	200
77	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Pandit Joganand Kumar	600
78	"Satya Sanatan Dharma."	Calcutta	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji; Hindu, Vaisya; age 47 years	500
79	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Sangeeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin	400
URDU.					
80	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years	500
81	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Haftz Bur Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 42 years	1,000
82	"Durbar Gazette"	Ditto	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
83	"Star of India"	Arrah	Weekly	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years	657
84	"Hablul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years	1,000
URIYA.					
85	"Garjatbasini"	Talchar State	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years	In Orissa.
86	"Sambalpur Hitachini."	Deoghar	Do.	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years	0.
87	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years	400
88	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Balasore	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen; Hindu, Tamli; age 50 years	450
8	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Hrisikesh Pandey Kaviraj	500
9	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do.	Gouri Sankar Ray	1,200

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st May 1912.

No.	Name of Publication,	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor,	Circulation.
1	"Sarba Hitaishi" ...	Bankipur ...	Daily ...	Mahabir Prasad, (caste and age not known).	Not known.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REPRODUCING a detailed account of the disordered state of Khorassan and the tyranny of Sardar Yusuf Khan, as reported by its special correspondent, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas*

Khorassan.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
May 6th, 1912.

Hablul Matin [Calcutta] of the 6th May notices the difference between the above account and that given by the foreign papers; according to the latter the mosque of Gauhar Shah has been totally demolished; the golden dome has been pulled down and the Russian robbers have committed gross acts of sacrilege in the courtyard of the holy shrine. It is said that a vast quantity of valuable jewelry of that place has been robbed by the Russian Cossacks and soldiers, who placed their guns facing the holy tomb and stabled their horses in the courtyard. They captured Mutawalli Bastu, compelled him by force to execute some document and outbade even Chengiz Khan in other acts of violence. The number of killed and wounded pilgrims, devotees and neutrals is said to be over three hundred. The importance of the Meshed question and the tyrannical acts of the Russian officers may be realized from the fact that even the *Times* which has always supported the Russian movements in Persia, considers their doings in Meshed to be against the canons of present civilization. It would appear that the people of Khorassan conducted themselves in such a way as to give the Russians no cause to interfere in their affairs, but the Consul General of Russia tried all along to create disturbances and disorder, with a view to afford him some pretext for interference. The sole object of Russia by such interference is to destroy the religious zeal of the people, as they have already succeeded in suppressing their national sentiment.

Quoting a passage from the *Wells* criticising the inactivity of the authorities in Persia the paper concludes with a warning to the Regent to be up and do the needful.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th May writes:—

The Turko-Italian War.

The secret of 'Turko Italian War' is one of the political problems which has yet to be solved, for it

would have been going against the principles of political science for Italy to declare war against Turkey without having some hope of getting foreign help. Although it is but natural that the Christian Governments and people should sympathize with Italy, and the Islamic Powers and nations should pray for the success of Turkey, yet some of the politicians are of opinion that Italy has really got something more in shape of practical and political help from some of the Powers, without which she would not run such a risk. Who is helping Italy is not yet known. From Turkish papers, however, it appears that Germany is helping Italy, for its object is to secure some influence for one of the parties to the Triple Alliance in Egypt and its courts, to increase her own importance in the Mediterranean Sea as against the English, and to teach a lesson to Turkey in the Baghdad Railway question. It is difficult to understand the policy of the English, who have up to this time remained neutral, but everything is now gradually coming to light. Germany's partiality for the Italian subjects in Turkey has made the latter angry, while the sympathy shown by the people of England has made the Turks favourably disposed towards the English Government. The courage shown by Turkey in its reply to the Powers which were mediating for peace shows that the several Powers are not united together. The present confidence of Turkey appears to have been inspired by England. A politician is of opinion that the end of the 'Turko-Italian war' depends on the result of the Anglo-German understanding. If these two Powers settle their disputes amicably, it would result in the termination of the present war, otherwise they may be dragged into it. The war in Tripoli does not promise any success for Italy but may prove her ruin, as would appear from the description of an Englishman returning from the seat of war, where he received kind treatment from the Arabs, who are determined to continue the war even if Turkey be inclined to make peace.

3. For a long time, writes one Mohammaduddin Ahmad in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May, the Christian Powers of Europe have been trying to extirpate the

The Turko-Italian war.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
May 6th, 1912.

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,
May 10th, 1912.

Musalman Powers, and their efforts in this direction have generally been successful. The Sultan of Turkey is now the only truly independent Muhammadan sovereign. All the Muhammadans on earth adore him and are prepared to shed their life-blood for him. Danger to him is danger to all Muhammadans. The European Christian Powers, however, are actuated by Peter the Great's policy of destroying the Turkish Empire. And in pursuance of this policy, Italy has attacked Tripoli on only 24 hours' notice. At the beginning of Turkey's present war with Italy, all other Christian Powers, including the British Government, resolved to remain neutral in spite of the request made by Turkey to all of them, and by the all-India Moslem League to the British Government, to induce Italy to give up her unrighteous aggressive policy. But now we hear that they are pressing the Sultan hard to come to terms with Italy. This is very unfair. They ought to ask Italy to evacuate Tripoli. Instead of doing that, they are pressing Turkey to make peace with her! What would they have done had a Musalman Power unjustly attacked a Christian territory? What did they do during the Greco-Turkish war? We are concerned with the British Government only, and we can boldly say that no other Government has ever given its subjects so much freedom and happiness as we enjoy. God has sent the British people to India to rule over the largest body of Musalmans to be found in any country. The British Government is, therefore, bound, in justice and rightebusiness, to respect the request of its Muhammadan subjects, and, in the present instance, it can by no means take the side of Italy. We, therefore, urge all Muhammadans in India to hold meetings throughout the country, for praying to the Government to support the sovereignty of Turkey in Tripoli. The Government which fought on the side of Turkey in the Crimean war and also immensely helped her in the Russo-Turkish war, cannot reject this prayer and support Italy's unjust demand. The Sultan also should be informed, through the Turkish Consul in Bombay, that if His Imperial Majesty makes peace with Italy on terms the least unfavourable to him, the Indian Musalmans will not recognize him as their Khalifa.

MUHAMMADI,
May 10th, 1912.

4. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May holds that Italy, by carrying the war into the Dardanelles and by attacking Rhodes, has violated the pledge she gave to Britain

Ibid.

and other European Powers to confine warlike operations to Tripolitan territory only. We believe Britain pledged herself not to remain neutral if Italy did not act up to this promise of hers. The time has now come, therefore, for Britain to compel Italy to adhere to her promise? If she does not do that why did she raise false hopes in Turkey's mind? Had Turkey known that the Powers would not adhere to their guarantee, she might have made preparations in advance against Italy.

BANGAVASI,
May 11th, 1912

5. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th May is surprised that the Powers in Europe should remain inactive in regard to Italy's recent action in carrying the war against

Ibid.

Turkey into the Dardanelles, thereby violating her promise to confine hostile operations strictly to African territory. Such conduct is inexplicable.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
May 7th, 1912.

6. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th May writes:—It is seriously being thought of to levy a poll-tax on the Indians residing in East Africa. Those who

Indians in East Africa.

do not have the courage to protect their rights and interests in their own country cannot expect better treatment outside. The present is the time of making exertion and not of begging.

HITAVADI,
May 10th, 1912.

7. When the British Government, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May, has shut the door of South Africa against Indians, in the interest of its White

Ibid.

subjects, with what face can it protest against Germany's effort to expel Indians from German East Africa, however unjust it may be? When the British Government does not allow Indians to trade in the colonies under it, what wonder that Germany should follow its example? Will not the attitude taken up by Germany open the eyes of the British Government to the necessity of removing the stigma which attaches to it, and extending equal treatment to its White and Black subjects? Had it given fair treatment to its Indian

subjects, would Germany have ever dared to propose an expulsion of Indians from her dominion?

8. The *Bagumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th May, points strongly to the injustice of India being flooded with German goods on the one hand, and Indians being refused

Ibid.

admission into German colonies on the other. If Germany persists in this attitude of hers, the Indian Government should prohibit German goods from entering India, or the Indian people should boycott them on their own initiative. Without some such measure of retaliation, Indians cannot preserve their national self-respect.

9. Referring to the sympathy shown by Mr. Montagu in his speech in Parliament for the Indian coolies in the German colonies of Africa, the *Hindni Bangavasi* [Calcutta]

Ibid.

of the 13th May hopes that the sympathy would not be confined to the Indians of the German colonies only, but would be extended to those of the British colonies as well, so that the oppression the Indians are subjected to in South Africa may soon disappear.

BAGUMATI,
May 11th, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

10. In the conclusion of a long article describing how jealousy prevails in the ranks of the police service, how the modern race of Civilians has become indifferent to the true interest of the administration, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th May says:—

Suggestions for police reform.

We have more than once said that, if asked in confidence, we can give many informations to Sir Frederick Halliday. If the judicial and executive functions are separated as it is reported they will be, it will be best to place the entire charge of the District police on the District Magistrate with a Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent and a Detective Inspector under him. Every district ought to have its own Detective Department under a native officer well-versed in the local dialect and having access to all classes and communities.

Every subdivisional officer, also, ought to be given full powers within his jurisdiction. The Inspector-Generalship of Police may very well be abolished, for it is merely a post office. The Judicial Secretary to the Government can easily carry on the duties of this post. He should, however, have two Deputies under him for the work, one at Dacca and another at Rajshahi or in Calcutta. The Judicial Department should be placed under the Chief Justice and the High Court and the Executive Department under the Viceroy and Civilians under him. Such an arrangement will make the administration smooth. The system of appointing police officers by competitive examination should be reintroduced. Jealousy and discontent in the ranks of the Calcutta police has robbed it of its efficiency. We have high respect for Sir F. Halliday and we draw his attention to the matter.

11. Seeing that the Government has sent for the papers relating to the case of Guard Gomez, who has been fined

The case of Guard Gomez.

Rs. 75 for outraging the modesty of two Hindu women, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 14th May would like to see him receive the punishment which would be awarded to a Black for committing similar outrage on White ladies, with a view to the charge of partiality being removed from Government shoulders, and the foundation of the British rule, which has been shaken, being more firmly fixed, for therein lies the good of both the rulers and the ruled.

12. Referring to the suggestion of a correspondent of the *Punjabee*

Protection of Hindu women.

[Lahore] that in view of the frequency of incidents menacing the honour and safety of Hindu women, the Sanatan Dharma Sabhas, Arya Samajes, as well as other institutions of the Hindu community should organize themselves to protect the women on

NAYAK,
May 9th, 1912.

*SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,*
May 14th, 1912.

*SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,*
May 7th, 1912.

the occasions of fairs, entertainments, religious festivals etc., the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th May remarks:—

The suggestion is all right. But what can be done on the railways? Who will bell the cat? What to do with the law which is different for the White-faced? The double coloured justice and the policy of partiality have made the Hindu heart suppurated like an ulcer.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA.
May 12th, 1902.

13. Referring to the comment of the judges on the way in which confessions were obtained by the Police in what is known as the Muzaffarpur murder case in which Munj Rai and Lakshman Rai were sentenced to capital punishment by the Subordinate Judge of Muzaffarpur, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th May asks if the police conduct will attract the attention of the Government.

SAMAY.
May 10th, 1912.

14. Referring to the case in which a Sub Inspector of Police and a Chaukidar in the Hazaribagh district have been sentenced to imprisonment for having caused the death of a *chamar* by beating him, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says:—

That in spite of all the honest efforts of all the authorities the police has not been reformed, is proved by many cases such as have occurred in Midnapur. We do not blame high officials for this, for it is the lower native officers who generally cause miscarriage of justice and stand in the way of reform. The *chamar* in the case under consideration was beaten for two days in the thana. Surely this was seen by all the policemen there. But it is evident from the report of the District Superintendent of Police, that they concealed the fact from him, otherwise he would not have called the case false. District Superintendents of Police are generally military men from England, who do not understand the language of the people over whom they exercise jurisdiction. This is why they are easily misled by their native subordinates. Cases of torture by the police are not infrequent. In fact, accused persons are often heard to complain before law courts of their having been tortured by the police for securing confession.

SAMAY.
May 10th, 1912.

15. Referring to the case reported in the *Hindu* newspaper to the effect that on the 17th April last the Kumbakonum police causelessly insulted and assaulted a District Munsiff, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says:—

The Police is becoming more and more oppressive. We wonder that the authorities do not awake to the seriousness of the situation.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA.
May 14th, 1912.

16. If the Hindus of the Frontier Province know no peace although under British rule, what is the difference, asks the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 14th May, between the Muslim and English rules for the people of that Province?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

CHARU MIHIR.
May 7th, 1912.

17. Referring to the judgment passed by the Sessions Judge of Jalpaiguri in the case in which a Hindu young man stood charged with having murdered his mother's paramour, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 7th May says:—

We have been struck with wonder by the Judge's idea that a son's anger at the sight of his mother's adultery cannot be so great as a husband's anger at the sight of his wife's adultery. It may be a Western idea, but it is wholly opposed to Hindu sentiment.

HITAVADI.
May 10 h, 1912.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May draws the attention of the Government to the proceedings of the case in which Esrail, Sub-Inspector of the Swarupkati thana, and Anukul Mukharji, Panchayet of Banari-para, stand charged before the court of Mr. Ganganarayan Ray, Additional Magistrate of Barisal, with having unlawfully confined and outraged the modesty of a widow named Jnanoda Sundari, and says:—

Before the trial of the case was taken up a warrant had been issued for the appearance of Jnanada Sundari in court as a principal witness. But the police

could not find her out. It has since transpired in the evidence of Pandit Pratap Chandra Ray, lately a teacher of the Mahilarha School, that after the occurrence of the incident which forms the subject matter of the case, Jnanada Sundari went to Calcutta, that in Calcutta she fell ill and was placed in a hospital and that she is since missing. If this account is true, wonderful indeed must be the ability of the police! Is it on seeing human detectives exhibit such ability that the authorities have desired to engage the services of canine detectives?

Mister Ganganaran Ray had, it is said, told Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, pleader for the prosecution, that the case would not be heard unless Jnanada Sundari was produced. And the reporter of the *Barisal Hitaishi* says that, when on the 22nd April the case came on for hearing and the prosecution informed the court that she could not be found and prayed for permission to produce other witnesses, the presiding judge's face showed distinct marks of grave displeasure. The reporter of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has said some very serious things about the manner in which the case is being heard and conducted, and his statements have been corroborated by the reporter of the *Barisal Hitaishi*. The latter says that the presiding judge showed great impatience at the call of witnesses, openly expressed the view that it was useless to call witnesses when nothing was being proved, did not check the accused Sub-Inspector properly for being rude to the pleader for the prosecution, and even gave out the opinion that it was impossible for a man to force a woman to drink a few glasses of wine under any circumstances. This report, which we have no ground for disbelieving, compels us to say that the case should be transferred from this court. The pleader for the prosecution called the Sub-Inspector *daroga sahib*. At this the latter became extremely rude to the pleader. *Sahib* is a title of honour. Why then did not Mr. Ray take the Sub-Inspector properly to task? Besides this, the opinions he expressed during the hearing on the evidence of witnesses were most improper and exhibited an unjudicial temper. All this happened on the first day of hearing. On the second day matters were even worse. A witness called Anukul Mukharji, the accused panchayet, a respectable man. On this the pleader for the prosecution asked the witness whether Anukul was given to drinking. The details of what followed are not known, but the judge is reported to have remarked that drinking was no bar to respectability, for he knew many members of the Legislative Council to have the habit of drinking. Once before, during the hearing of a *swadeshi* case in the Calcutta Police Court, we heard it said that a man who drank wine and frequented houses of ill-fame was respectable and could not be guilty of a political crime. And now we hear Mr. Ray say that when many Legislative Councillors drink, all drunkards are respectable. Mr. Ray could easily have disallowed the question put by the pleader for the prosecution, instead of passing such an improper remark. Again, when the question of paying the cost of travelling to three really respectable witnesses was raised he remarked, you have showed great public spirit—in England such conduct would draw praise but in India there is no hope of that—you can show a little more self-sacrifice by not taking the cost of travelling. "A Daniel is come to judgment"—Mr. Ray plainly said that public spirit which the Government of England praises, the Government of India will not praise. Is this not a libel against the Government of India which has even expressed regret at the lack of public spirit in India? We beg to draw the attention of the Government to Mr. Ray's remark. Again, Mr. Ray refused to issue summonses in the names of a number of witnesses for the prosecution, on the grounds that the names of their fathers were not given, and that he was sure that their evidence would prove nothing. Mr. Ray possesses an extraordinary foresight which has made him reluctant from the very beginning to take evidence!

(d)—Education.

19. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th May suggests that the proposed committee on the Dacca University should consist of six members, two Europeans, two Hindus and two Musalmans. Probably, the persons chosen will

The Dacca University
Committee.

NAYAK,
May 10th, 1919.

be Mr. G. C. Basu, Maharaja Girijanath Ray, Nawab Sir Salimulla, Nawab Serajul-Islam, Mr. Kuchler, Mr. Archibald and Mr. R. Nathan.

HINDUSTHAN,
May 10th, 1912.

20. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 10th May cordially welcomes the news that the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction at Dacca is going to be abolished. If this news is true, the scheme of a Special Educational officer for Eastern Bengal is knocked on the head, and all the 50 millions of Bengal will be grateful to Lord Carmichael therefor.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
May 6th, 1912.

21. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 6th May quotes a paragraph from the *Jyoti* in which an enquiry is prayed for into a complaint of cruelty to some students against Maulvi Kaviruddin Ahmad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Comilla, and remarks:—

"We ask, to whom is the prayer made? Mr. Stapleton is the head of these men. Was it not he who pulled a student of the local Braja Mohon School by the ear? Moreover, the pranks of the Education Department in Eastern Bengal have now surpassed those of the Police Department. Otherwise, could the affair concerning the Girls' Schools here have become so scandalous? True, the Partition of Bengal has been annulled; but in the Education Department plentiful mischief is being, and, will be, done. Ruin stares the Bengalis in the face if they allow themselves to be deluded by soft sweet words."

BANGAVASI,
May 11th, 1912.

22. On the same subject, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th May asks if the Director of Public Instruction knows of these incidents and, if he does, what steps he is going to take in regard to them.

Ibid.

BANGAVASI,
May 11th, 1912.

23. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th May refers to a complaint made by a correspondent of the *Bengalee* that in January last, Nasiruddin Jamadar of Faridpur, applied to have his son admitted free into the Zilla School, but his application was rejected for want of room, though supported strongly by Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division. Thereupon Maulvi Ahmed sent on the application to the Head Master of the Faridpur Middle Class School. He also demurred, pleading want of space. Maulvi Ahmed insisted that the boy must be taken in. The Secretary of the Middle Class School thereupon wrote to the Director of Public Instruction explaining everything. This incensed the Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Division, and by his orders, the Deputy Inspector of Faridpur warned the Secretary against corresponding again directly with the Director of Public Instruction, and ordered him to find room for the boy in question by expelling a bad boy. These are allegations of serious *zulum* and prompt inquiry is needed into their truth or otherwise.

JAGARAN,
May 6th, 1912.

24. A Muhammadan correspondent of the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 5th May says that he has got direct proof of the complaint made in the *Moslem Hitaishi* newspaper to the effect that only those Primary Schools in north Bagerhat, the teachers of which can curry favour with the local Sub-Inspector of Schools, Babu Haricharan Mukerji, get aids from the Government. One noon the correspondent happened to take shelter from the burning sun in a hut which was open on all sides, destitute of furniture and partly unthatched and in which a guru adorned with a hubble bubble, a chillum, and a cane was teaching three or four boys. He was a perfect ignoramus and was hideously mispronouncing even common Bengali words. It was a miserable Lower Primary school. But it receives a monthly grant of Rs. 2, besides a reward of Rs. 18 paid at once to the guru. Surely the guru has propitiated the Sub-Inspector. There are, however, many good schools with large numbers of students on their rolls and well equipped with furniture which do not get any grant-in-aid. It is evident that the teachers of these schools have failed to make themselves agreeable to the Sub-Inspector. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

A Sub-Inspector of schools,
Bagerhat.

25. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 10th May thinks it most desirable that Hygiene should be taught in all schools in this country. EDUCATION GAZETTE,
May 10th, 1912.

Hygiene for schools.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

26. Referring to the extreme hardship caused by water-scarcity in the Bengal mufassil, the *Charu Mihir* [Calcutta] of the 7th May calls the Government's efforts for removing it, too feeble. At the time of imposing the road cess it says, the Duke of Argyll said that the whole proceeds of the tax would be devoted to works of public utility, such as construction of roads, excavation of tanks and so forth. But in practice this has not been done. Government cannot deny that a large part of the proceeds of the tax is diverted to other directions. The entire responsibility for the water distress in the mufassil, therefore, rests with the Government, and this is why the authorities have now and then expressed their desire to take steps for removing it. Sir Alexander Mackenzie ordered all District Boards to spend Rs. 5,000 each, every year, for the purpose. But even this small amount has not been spent by the Boards. This is, indeed, shameful on their part. If the Boards fail to make adequate provision for water-supply, let Government take over the charge from them, for, by imposing the road cess, Government has absolved land-holders from all responsibility in the matter.

CHARU MIHIR,
May. 7th, 1912.

27. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May thanks Government for having directed that each pilgrim ship starting for the Hedjaz must contain adequate hospital accommodation. But we should like to know, the paper says, what Government has done in regard to the internal upkeep of these hospitals on board vessels. Each such hospital should have a medical attendant with a supply of medicines for free distribution, as well as space for isolating infectious cases. If necessary, private benefactions from rich Moslems will come to the help of Government in this matter.

MUHAMMADI,
May 10th, 1912.

The paper admits that strict regulations are necessary for preventing ships from becoming plague-infected, but Government should at the same time take steps to see that if, in spite of all precautions, ships do become plague-infected on the journey between Bombay and Aden, the pilgrims be kept in quarantine at Aden for a time, and not turned back as now, and thus disappointed of all their pious hopes.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

28. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 5th May publishes a correspondence in which the survey and settlement operation in Eastern Bengal are criticised as follows:—

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 5th, 1912.

Survey and settlement in Bengal. The manner in which the work is carried on is defective to the core. Many of the *amins* do not know their duties and many others cannot even handle a compass. Maps prepared by them seldom tally with the existing cadastral survey (*thakbust*) maps. Eye-witnesses say that very often the survey of a *mausa* is done most unsystematically, the surveyors seldom taking up the measurement work at the point where they left it on the previous day. In the *Khanapuri* work which follows the survey, the names of present occupants only are registered, however short the periods of their occupation may be. True owners have, therefore, often to seek the protection of law-courts for safeguarding their titles. Tenants who are not well-disposed towards their landlords often put them into great difficulty by mentioning the names of other persons as their landlords. In many places parties are unjustly compelled to attach court-fee stamps to petitions of objection in disputed cases. Kanungos are generally very bad tempered and given to harrassing and ill-treating parties. They seldom decide disputes in the field, but order parties to meet them in their camps at night, where they are even insulted and made to stay out in rain and storm. The kanungos are mostly

ignorant of law and, consequently, thoroughly unfit to decide disputes. Besides this, in the matter of possession they depend entirely on the entries made by *amins*. As regards rent, they often put the amount stated by a tenant in both the columns under the headings "Rent according to the tenant" and "Rent according to the landlord." This is extremely harmful to the interest of the landlord. We are unable to make out why there is a provision for taking a census of cattle, trees, houses and so forth along with the survey and settlement. The revenue officers, under whom *kanungos* work, generally approve of all that the latter do, and, consequently, mistakes originally made by *amins* remain uncorrected. The survey and settlement of the Bakerganj district gave rise to 25,000 law suits, and seven munsifs were specially deputed to hear them. Does this prove that survey and settlement discourages litigation? So far as we can see, it causes waste of public money, trouble to landholders, benefit to none. Moreover, is it intended for Eastern Bengal only? Why is it not carried on in other parts of Bengal?

HITAVADI.
May 10th, 1912.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May draws the attention of the Director of Land Records to the complaint published in the *Charu Mihir* newspaper, to the effect that the Musalman Circle Officer of Settlement at Karatia, in the Mymensingh District and another Mussalman officer, are showing their dislike for Hindus by dismissing Hindu officers and peons.

MITHILA MIHIR,
May 11th, 1912.

30. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 11th May writes its leader in defence of the Permanent Settlement made by Lord Cornwallis, and criticises the Anglo-Indian journals who are against it, and find fault with the far-sighted statesman who effected it.

It is not a fact that the measure was adopted merely for the benefit of Bengal and Bihar; it was as well in the interest of the East Indian Company itself, for sound politicians are of opinion that but for the Permanent Settlement it would have been difficult for the English to secure a firm footing in India.

True it is that the Government revenue has been fixed for ever, but at the same time the administration has been saved all the difficulties and botherations of collection existing in other provinces, and the entire revenue is easily realized without any arrears. Moreover, it is one of the benefits of the Permanent Settlement that the peasants of these provinces are comparatively better off and better able to encounter famine and scarcity than their fellow-subjects in other parts of the country, where the case is otherwise. Permanent Settlement is a source of contentment among the cultivators and zamindars, and of inducement to them to improve the land. There is a dark side as well as a bright side to every measure; but taken as a whole, Permanent Settlement is a blessing, for its advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

The journal takes serious exception to the *Pioneer's* remark that Permanent Settlement has been the cause of unrest and sedition that have spread in Bengal. It cannot comprehend the curious logic of the Anglo-Indian contemporary.

We have full confidence, the paper concludes, in the justice and benignity of the British Government, who will not listen to the views of narrow-minded and short-sighted journals like the *Pioneer*.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

HITAVADI,
May 10th, 1912.

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May quotes an article from the *Vishvavarta* newspaper in which the notice of the Government is drawn to the deplorable condition to which Dashghara, Banpur, Basura, Dhaniakhali, Ala, Samaspur, Jagannathpur, Dogachee, Gopinathpur, Taldaha, Dalapatipur, Dipe, Doarhata, Radhanagar, Chandinagar, Kumarbazar, Tarha, Antpur, Kishnagar, Prasadpur, Subalpur, Dingalhati, Kaparhpur, Baghanda, Sitapur, Telehati, Ruppur, Bali, Jhingra, Ichhanagari, Jagadballabhpur, Golpota, Bankul, Naikuli, Munshirhat and other villages in the Hooghly and Howrah

The silting up of the Kana-Damodar.

Districts have been reduced by malaria, owing to the silting up of the Kana-Damodar. The condition of this river is miserable, and people are filling up its sides. In the rainy season it gains some depth, but even then it remains covered with weeds. In winter it dries up, and then as the vegetable matter begins to putrify it spreads malaria all around. When Sir John Woodburn visited Amta, the Howrah District Board drew His Honour's attention to the state of the river. In reply he said, "We have already alluded to the necessity for the re-excavation of the Kana-Damodar for drainage purposes. If this were once done and sluices provided, it could be made a source of water supply to the most densely populated and also the most malarious part of this district by the admission of water from Damodar through the Eden canal system. Even, however, should the Government be unable to provide funds for the purpose, the District Board would be prepared to undertake it if assisted with a loan."

What the authorities have since done in the matter is not known to the public. An enquiry in the villages mentioned above and a comparison of the last census of the place with previous ones will prove everything. Sir William Duke was at one time Magistrate of Howrah and, therefore, he knows how miserable is the river's condition. A re-excavation of the river will no doubt be expensive, but it ought to be undertaken in the interest of the health of the part of the country through which it flows.

32. Referring to a meeting which was recently held in the house of the zamindars of Gobardanga, to consider schemes for reclaiming the Jamuna river, the *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 30th April says that, as the river is a very large one flowing through three districts, namely, Nadia, Jessore and the 24-Parganas, it will be impossible to reclaim it without Government assistance. It is, therefore, hoped that His Excellency Lord Carmichael's sympathy and assistance will be easily secured in the matter. It will not be possible to reclaim the river without extending the Drainage Act to those parts of the country through which it flows. Of course, such a step will add to the pecuniary burden of the local people, but the addition will be small in comparison with the waste of money which malaria causes on the score of medical treatment.

PALLIVARTA,
April 30th, 1912.

33. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th May writes that rivers in India are silting up for the following reasons:—

BASUMATI,
May 11th, 1912.

Silting up of rivers in India. (1) Defective rainfall, owing to the destruction of forests.

(2) Digging of irrigation channels, which draw off part of the water of the rivers.

(3) Building of *bandhs* or obstructions across river channels to facilitate fishing. Connected with this is the steeping of jute in the rivers—a most insanitary practice, demanding prompt notice from Government.

(4) The building of Roads and Railways without sufficient culverts, thus interfering with the natural drainage lines of the country.

What is wanted is that dredgers should be occasionally used in all rivers, to dredge away silt as it accumulates. And rivers which have entirely silted up should be re-excavated under the Sanitary Drainage Act.

34. Giving comparative statistics of the weekly income of the Bukhtiar-pore Bihar and the Arrah Sasaram Light Railways, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 10th May remarks that, although the income of both the lines has been reasonably good, the general inconvenience of the travelling public remains unremoved. The timings of these branch lines, says the paper, correspond to only one and not both the up and down trains of the East Indian Railway, and hence passengers have to wait long to get the Light Railway trains and then suffer much from overcrowding.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 10th, 1912.

The inter class carriages are not provided with cushions and latrines, although the fare is the same as for the East Indian Railway trains.

35. Continuing from the last issue its article on the marginally noted subject, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th May says, it is unintelligible why the Railway Companies in India should inflict injury to the very people who are made responsible for

HITAVARTA,
May 12th, 1912.

their loss or profit. "We contribute funds for the construction of the railways" says the paper, "and we have to make good the losses of the companies; and still we are the people that are losers. One would not easily believe this; but such is the fact. In all other countries the freight rates of railways are so fixed as to give encouragement to home trades and industries and to check the spread of foreign goods. But quite the contrary is the policy of the railway companies in India."

The journal appreciates the labours of Messrs. Thackersey, Mehta and Silver(?), who have "exposed in their writings and speeches the injustice on the part of the railway companies and the Railway Board."

Mention is made of the appointment, by Lord Curzon, of a commission with Mr. Robertson as its President, to enquire into the enhanced freight rates of the railways, and of its recommendation that the rates should be reduced by 30 to 60 per cent. But perhaps the commission's recommendation did not commend itself to the Government of India, observes the paper, and they appointed another committee to enquire into the matter under the auspices of the Railway Board. This committee, however, took but a retarding step and gave power to railways to raise their carriage rates in case of several articles, including *ghee*, cotton and fodder. The journal lays much stress on the injustice of increasing the rates on the above-named articles, which belong to the class of necessities, and thus causing serious hardship on the vast poor population of the country. It says:—The railway companies in England, though they do not belong to the nation, can never dare increase freight charges on bread, sugar, or butter, while in India, though the railways are our own, they would make our necessary articles of food dear, would open the way to starvation of the cattle which are the most important factor in our agriculture as well as industries, and would cripple our trades and industries in their very infancy. This is grave injustice; it is great ungratefulness. Will not Government, even in view of these facts, take the management of the railways in their own hands as soon as possible.

The journal further explains in detail how the anomalous rates of the railways are doing harm to the home industries, while giving advantage to foreign trade.

The journal believes that the attention of the Government has not been sufficiently drawn to the gravity of the subject, and therefore an agitation is necessary for the purpose, for our industries can hardly prosper so long as the railway companies are laying their axe at their root. We do not ask for any favour from the Government, says the paper, we want only fair play; and we cannot believe that Government will desist from giving us protection against the injustice of the railways. And if unfortunately they do so, which will surely never be, they would not be able to hold their head high before the world.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
May 13th, 1912.

36. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th May has a letter on inconveniences in railway travelling, in which the writer enumerates the grievances of the third and intermediate class travelling public in the shape of want of sufficient accommodation, overcrowding, absence of water-supply on the Grand Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, and supply of unwholesome food at exorbitant prices, and notices the existence of the caste system on the line, although the railway authorities, according to the paper, recognize only two castes, viz., the Black and the White, the latter being permitted to enjoy privileges in the form of exclusive accommodation, etc.

The social reformers who raise such a cry against the caste system are asked by the writer to carry on a vigorous agitation against these abuses, which would then open the eyes of the railway authorities whose sole aim at present is to make profit.

H. DI BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1912.

37. While noticing the remarks of Colonel Gracy in a meeting held in London by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, about the want of sufficient number of goods wagons, and the resolution adopted that the Government of India be requested to enquire into the matter, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th May deplores the miserable plight of the passengers who travel in third class carriages and, in spite of the hot season,

Insufficiency of third class
carriages.

are sometimes packed to twice the number of allotted seats in a compartment, and hopes that the Government of India would also make enquiry about the insufficiency of the third class carriages along with that of the goods wagons.

38. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th April narrates how, on the 5th April last, when travelling from Howrah

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 30th, 1913.

Unjustifiable harassment.

up-country by the No. 7 Up Express train, Babu Bholanath Dutt, a pleader of the Calcutta Police Court, saw, when the train had passed Pandua, a passenger from a 3rd class carriage jump out and fall on the down line rails, severely hurt. Bholanath Babu immediately pulled the alarm cord and asked the guard to shunt the train backwards and pick up the wounded man. The guard (Sarkies by name), however, did not keep the train waiting a moment further, and, moreover, put Bholanath Babu into police custody at Burdwan station, under section 108 of the Railways Act. Bholanath Babu continued in custody for a time and was let out on bail later on. Meanwhile, the wounded passenger was sent up to Burdwan Fraser Hospital for treatment by the Station Master of Pandua. The sequel of it all, however, is most strange. The guard did not turn up at all in court to prosecute on the two days when the case was called up, so that Bholanath Babu was ultimately acquitted. The question now is how the Railway Company proposes to punish the guard for his strange sense of duty, and his unjust harassment of Bholanath Babu. He should be severely punished for deliberately refusing to help a passenger in trouble. Let the Railway authorities promptly punish this guard.

(h)—General.

39. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May makes the following suggestions in regard to the Council Regulations:—

MUHAMMADI,
May 10th, 1913.

Suggestion for reforming the system of voting in regard to Moslem representation on public bodies.

(1) A change is required in the system of voting by delegates for Moslem representation. These delegates often go against their "mandates."

Let direct voting be substituted.

(2) No distinction should henceforth be maintained in regard to the "qualifications" of voters in the two Bengals now re-united; the qualifications for the Eastern Bengal divisions should now be the qualifications for the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

(3) Qualifications based only on property cannot be quite satisfactory, because in present conditions of society, they cannot secure the return of competent and independent Moslem members to Council, in sympathy with Moslem aspirations.

(4) There are at present some restrictions in regard to these qualifications, which prevent educated and independent Moslems from entering the Council. Let men of property continue to be specially represented, but let men competent in other ways not be shut out. If Marriage Registrars are qualified why are pleaders and mukhtears shut out? As a rule *Kazis* are not interested in politics, and often they are semi-illiterate too. They are, besides, too much dependent on the favour of "committee members" to vote independently.

40. Referring to the demand of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for 9 seats on the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th May observes that like the Chamber, the Trades Association may demand five seats, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association three seats each, thus making 20 seats in all for the Anglo-Indian community. Has the Chamber considered how the natives of the country will be represented in the Council if its seats are apportioned off in this manner? It is rumoured that in a recent meeting of the Bengal Executive Council held at Darjeeling, the Chamber's prayer has been rejected.

SRI SRI
VISHNU PRIYA-O-
ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 9th, 1913.

Representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Bengal Legislative Council.

41. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th May thinks that the demand put forward by the Calcutta European mercantile community is quite unjust. It is a most unreason-

SANJIVANI,
May 9th, 1913.

Ibid.

able demand for which no justification can possibly be found. Assuming that in the future, as in the past, there shall be 26 elected members on the Council, will not the reservation of nine of them for European traders be doing an injustice to other communities? The District Boards and Municipalities of the five Divisions of the Presidency will return 10 members between them. Calcutta city used to return one member, but it ought in fairness to return two. The University, too, will have a member of its own, and besides landholders and Moslems will be specially represented. The National Chamber of Commerce, again, ought to be given a seat. The educated community, as such, ought also to be specially represented on the Council.

After all, how many Europeans are there among the 50 million Bengalis? And how much do they pay in taxes? They pay nothing to Government, save the income tax alone. How then are European merchants superior to other sections of the community in the matter of Council representation? They represent the commercial interest it is true, but that is not the only interest in the country. They know nothing of the people and can never be spokesmen on their behalf. Mr. Shorrock lately said that the Government here must continue to be an autocracy. People with such views can never be popular representatives. And men who hold such views cannot consistently demand seats on an elected legislature. Anyway, it is to be hoped Government will reject this amazing demand of the European merchants of Calcutta.

SAMAY.
May 10th, 1912.

42. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th May describes Muhammad Tughlak's forcible transfer of his Capital to Daulatabad as a historic parallel, though not an exact one, to the recent removal of the Capital to Delhi.

HINDUSTHAN,
May 10th, 1912.

43. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 10th May thinks that the transfer of the Capital to Delhi has admittedly done no harm; only some Anglo-Indian Calcutta merchants apprehend it may injure them pecuniarily. So sending "deputations" to England by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce notwithstanding, Delhi will continue to be the Capital of India.

RANGPUR
DIPRAKASH,
May 12th, 1912.

44. The *Rangpur Diprakash* [Kakina] of the 12th May remarks as follows in the course of an article in English on the proceedings of a meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to consider the Delhi changes:—

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce should loyally help the Government of India to carry out the new policy with the least possible amount of friction and resistance. Instead, we find the members of that body deliberately laying themselves out to thwart the Government of India. We desire to convey a very grave warning to our countrymen not to take any step, or do anything which may be calculated to render the position of the Government of India more difficult than it is already. They have to bear in mind that the transfer of the Capital to Delhi was deliberately decided upon by the Government of India; and we have no reason to doubt that it is but the preliminary step towards the gradual and ultimate concession of Provincial autonomy; and our people are, in a manner, called upon to bear the loss of the transfer of the Capital, as the price paid for the great promised gift of local autonomy. The Bengalis, it may be added, have not forgotten how the European non-official community left them severely alone in their days of dire national calamity after the Partition of Bengal. Not only were they left to shift for themselves, but were persecuted, taunted and ridiculed.

"But putting aside the antagonistic attitude of the non-official European community, were the cause in which they are now agitating, a just and reasonable one, the remembrance of past bitterness would certainly not have stood in the way of the Bengalis supporting them with help and sympathy, for in this transitional and critical period of their Nation, it is to their own interests to turn all their opponents into friends and sympathisers. But our people, in the present case, believe that it would be an act of gross ingratitude to a Viceroy and Government who have dared to face their present difficult position and unpopularity in Anglo-Indian circles, mainly on account of their sincere endeavours to remove Indian grievances, and respond to some extent to just popular aspirations."

45. We have already said, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th May, that we are not in the least sorry at the removal of the Capital to Delhi. Of course, we were opposed

The change of Capital.

to the hasty removal of the headquarters to Delhi before permanent public buildings were constructed there. But perhaps Lord Hardinge has good reasons, of which we have no knowledge, for making haste in the matter. So far as we can judge of His Excellency's disposition, we do not think that he will ever do anything out of mere *zid*.

Now we shall say why the removal of the Capital to Delhi has made us glad. In a conquered and subject country the inhabitants of the locality in which the Capital of the conquerors is situated are bound to suffer under the blasting influence and weight of the latter. It was because Delhi and Agra were the Capital of the Moghuls and Pathans that the Hindus of Bengal and Southern Maharashtra could to a large extent preserve their vitality, they did not lose their individuality by embracing the Islamic civilisation. In spite of the strength of Rajput arms and the fidelity of Rajput princes to the Moghul throne, their constant contact with the Moghul conquerors gradually made the Rajputs so weak and degenerated that, but for the timely support of the East India Company, the Mahratta power would have made a clean sweep of the Rajput power. If contact with conquerors could generate so much weakness in even such a powerful race as the Rajputs, the contact with the superior civilisation of the world-conquering English people would surely have pulverised the weak Bengalis. In Bengal, where a hundred years ago service used to be looked down upon by the higher castes as derogatory to their social position, it has to-day become almost the sole means of their livelihood. What a pitiable degeneration in a century! We no longer want to compete with the inhabitants of other parts of India in service. We have had enough of it. Let Musalmans, Biharis, Up-countrymen, Punjabis and so forth now enjoy it to their hearts' content, play the *sahab* and rub shoulders with White men. We shall be content to see the fun from a distance. The removal of the Capital will take service out of the hands of the Bengalis and the ousting will most probably be complete within a period of ten years. This is good, encouraging and auspicious news. It is better to live in a hut or be altogether houseless, than to live under the ægis of conquerors. For a conquered people, living long under circumstances leading them to imitate their conquerors, are bound to degenerate into sycophants, and once sycophancy becomes ingrained in their constitution, the growth of manly virtues and of a national life becomes impossible among them. Delhi and Agra are ancient Capitals and are, consequently, best fitted to become so now. This is why we are glad at the change, and bless Lord Hardinge for it. Service and anglicised living have spoiled many a Bengali family. Children brought up in such families are reduced to a most pitiable condition when incomes are reduced. The higher castes in Bengal will be ruined, unless this state of things is changed. This is why we thank Lord Hardinge for the removal of the Capital to Delhi.

Does the Anglo-Indian merchant community now understand that the interests of the conquerors and the conquered are not identical. The *Bengalee* has truly said that we cannot take part in any agitation against Lord Hardinge. As regards the question how the transfer of the Capital will affect the interest of the Government, it is the concern of the rulers and not ours. We have no right to censure an arrangement which the King-Emperor, Lord Hardinge and the Secretary of State for India have made in concert. Specially, we cannot take exception to an arrangement which is calculated to help our national progress.

46. The *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 10th May is reassured by Mr. Montagu's recent statement in the Commons, made in course of his speech on the Government of India Bill, that the existing territorial redistributions are tentative, and that there is every hope of Sylhet and other Bengali-speaking areas yet being reunited to Bengal on grounds of linguistic and ethnical affinities.

47. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says that the Bengal Government is doing great injustice to the amla of the Registration Department by paying them salaries of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 only per month, while the amla of other Departments get salaries of no less than Rs. 30.

Salaries of the amla of the Registration Department.

NAYAK,
May 8th, 1912.

HINDUSTHAN,
May 10th, 1912.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
May 10th, 1912.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 10th, 1912.

48. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 10th May has at last come to learn that the office clerks at a small place like

The grievances of office clerks at Ranchi.

Ranchi are suffering very badly for want of eatables and lodgings, and that they pray for early removal to Bankipore which would also prove somewhat expensive, but then it would be for the municipality to fix a standard measure and rate in Patna and Bankipur, as in sub-divisions. The paper also requests the Government to issue orders at once for the construction of Tramways, to remove a much felt want by Government servants and others.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
May 10th, 1912.

49. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 10th May asks for a reversion to the old system of selling postage stamps through licensed stamp-vendors remunerated by commission.

The present arrangements incommode the public, in that stamps are not available at all on Sundays and holidays and on other days beyond certain fixed hours.

Then, again, money-orders are now sent with ordinary letters instead of with registered letters, so that they are often delivered very late, or sometimes mislaid altogether. Value-payable forms, too, are often mislaid like this to the serious injury of the public.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 5th, 1912.

50. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 5th May says that the scheme to take a cattle census throughout Bengal, and the taking of cattle census at the time of survey and settlement have caused such a panic amongst illiterate men in the mufassal,

that they are selling their cattle to avoid what they apprehend, viz. a cattle tax.

HITAVADI,
May 10th, 1912.

51. Referring to the fact that all sorts of alarming stories are being invented in the mufassal about the object of the Government in taking a cattle-census, the *Hitavadi*

[Calcutta] of the 10th May says:

'The object of the Government is no doubt very honourable, but ignorant villagers will not be assured, so long as an official proclamation will not be issued on the subject. We hope that the necessary proclamation will be soon issued.'

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 13th, 1912.

52. Referring to the statement in Parliament of Mr. Montagu that the public have little interest in the report of

Report of the Nicholson Committee.

the Nicholson Committee, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th May says that this might be true of the English public but not of the Indian, for to the latter, who are over-burdened with military expenditure, the report would be of great interest.

SANSODHINI,
April 26th, 1912.

53. The *Sansodhini* [Chittagong] of the 26th April praises alike the conduct of the police, the municipality, the Divisional Commissioner, and the Principal of the local college in relation to the late Provincial

The late Provincial Conference and Chittagong officials.

Conference at Chittagong.

BASUMATI,
May 11th, 1912.

54. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th May is glad at the recent Government orders about Durga Charan Sannyal, and thinks that Bengalis will remember this first act of grace on the part of Lord Carmichael.

The case of Durga Charan Sannyal.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
May 10th, 1912.

55. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 10th May writes that Lord Carmichael during his short stay in Bengal, has made himself popular in a unique degree.

Lord Carmichael.

His frank statement that he would be able to show no special favour to Anglo-Indians or Moslems has won him deep gratitude and respect from Bengalis.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 5th, 1912.

56. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 5th May says that Lord Carmichael's reference to Eastern Bengal in his reply to the address presented to His Excellency by the Bengal Landholders' Association, and the arrangement for the stay of the Government at Dacca for two and a half months, will surely dispel the fear entertained by some people that the annulment of the Partition would lead to a neglect of the interest of Eastern Bengal.

Lord Carmichael and Eastern Bengal.

The programme of His Excellency's ensuing tour in Eastern Bengal shows a visit to all towns in it, an altogether unprecedented thing. In fact, His Excellency seems to be unwilling to allow Eastern Bengal to lag behind.

57. The awakening of China, writes the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 6th May, has alarmed the *Englishman* newspaper, which consequently suggests that Britain should do in the case of Tibet what Russia has done in the case of Mongolia. The consequence of Lord Curzon's Tibet Expedition ought, however, to be a sufficient warning to the British Government against any such attempt. We, poor Indians, want peace and not expensive wars in the frontiers of India. The *Englishman*, again, says that owing to the China peril it has been proposed to transfer the headquarters of the 8th Division of the Indian Army to Calcutta, and establish a military cantonment at Midnapore. The attempt to turn Dacca into a Military cantonment is also said to have been due to this cause, and we are of opinion that the same cause has led to the quartering of a company of Gurkha soldiers at Barisal. In this connection, we want to suggest that the Government of India should, instead of enormously increasing its military expenditure by turning peaceful cities into military camps for war in future, give military training to the people of the country, who are fully aware that maintenance of peace is indispensably necessary for their welfare and prosperity. If the Government of India train the Indians in the use of arms instead of creating a force of mercenary soldiers, the Chinese will never dare attack India. And we fear that if Indian youths do not get opportunities for satisfying their desire to adopt the military profession in their own country, they may be led to enter into the neighbouring democratic states for the purpose. We, therefore, request the authorities to fashion their frontier policy with care and caution.

ABRISAL HITASHI,
May 6th, 1912.

III.—LEGISLATION.

58. Referring to the official communique on the motive of the Viceroy in vetoing the Orissa Tenancy Bill, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says;—We wonder how the Anglo-Indian press, which took exception to the veto, will be satisfied with the statesmanly view taken by the Viceroy in the matter.

HITAVADI,
May 10th, 1912.

V—Prospects of the crops and condition of the people.

59. The public, writes the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th May, is almost in the dark as to what relief the authorities are going to give to the distressed people in Hailakandi in the Sylhet District. Who will be responsible for any loss of life which may happen, owing to the procrastination of the officials? It is reported that the Divisional Commissioner has sanctioned Rs. ,000 for relief, and ordered the Deputy Commissioner to hold an enquiry on the spot. That the Deputy Commissioner went to Hailakandi is true, but no one knows what arrangement he has made for allaying distress. Most probably, he has not been able to gather any information about the prevailing distress. It is a habit with officials not to see the presence of distress till deaths from starvation occur by hundreds and thousands. The attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam is drawn to the matter.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
May 9th, 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

60. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th May writes:—
Against Anglicisation. We should always remember that we are a conquered and subject nation; and that our people are being steadily worsted in the commercial contest with Europeans, so that they are being gradually deprived of a livelihood. So it is the bounden duty of those among us who become rich in any way, to spend their money with

NAYAK,
May 10th, 1912.

an eye to the interest of their helpless countrymen. If disregarding their interests you merely help in spreading European luxury, you must be held to be a heartless fool. If Bengalis get Europeanised, they add to European trade and rob their hungry countrymen. On the other hand, Europeans who do business here and acquire money, spend it among their own countrymen. Of course we admire our rulers, the English, and look upon them as our ideals and hence a desire to copy them and their ways. But such a desire is all the same reprehensible, as leading to our social and economic ruin, to loss of national self-respect.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
May 9th, 1912.

61. In drawing attention to the discussion which recently took place at a meeting of learned men in Berlin on the subject of European civilization, noted in the margin and the conclusion arrived at,

viz., that the present civilization of Europe cannot be permanent, based as it is on materialism, having no place for religion in it, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th May warns the Indians disposed to adopt that civilization, against its evil consequences such as socialism, communism etc. and points out how according to a learned professor of Berlin present at that meeting, Europe would be consumed in its own fire.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
May 14th, 1912.

62. Referring to a passage in Ramsay Macdonald's book "Awakening of India" in which the author has noticed the growing tendency of Indians perjuring themselves and

Truthfulness of the White men. the reply of the "Modern Review" thereto, the editor of the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 14th May observes that during his life of fifty years he had not the good fortune of coming in contact with a single White man who was truthful. From high to low among them truth has been a rare thing.

HITAVADI,
May 10th, 1912.

63. Every intelligent man, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th

"The system of judicial administration in India.

May, will admit that the system of judicial administration in India stands in need of reform.

And it is to this end that we have been urging the Government for a long time to effect a separation between judicial and executive functions. The authorities also have admitted the weight of the arguments in favour of such a separation, but unfortunately they are making extreme delay in carrying out this necessary reform. Retired Anglo-Indian officials in England, who pose to be authorities on all Indian questions, did not so long see the necessity for reforming the Indian judiciary. Before the advent of the *swadeshi* and the cropping up of the political cases, the Indian system of judicial administration was spotless to their view. But as these cases came on one after another and persons accused in them were acquitted, they began to see sores in the whole body of the judicial system, and cry for its reform in the columns of the *Times* newspaper. The following extract from a correspondence published in the newspaper, is a sample of the spirit in which they seek the reform, and of the learning, experience and good sense they exhibit in their writings :—

"In India the administration of Criminal justice is deplorably weak, not only in difficult cases of conspiracy, but in the matter of ordinary crimes. A strong commission examining the records and judging from their cumulative effect, would undoubtedly come to the conclusion that serious failure of justice had occurred, and would be able to lay its finger on the cause. Such a commission is urgently needed. The English law of evidence is entirely based on the idea that a jury is only fit to hear a portion of the truth and not the whole. Why should this law be the best for India? Was it introduced because it was the best for India or merely because it was English? There are criminals, dangerous, and sometimes habitual, often wealthy and of some position and influence. Every one, high and low, rich and poor, even the children in the gutter, know them to be criminals. Every one knows this except the Government of the country, which seems to have blinded its eyes and tied its hands with red tape. The wealthy and powerful criminal has only to sit behind the most flimsy of curtains. The Government can never see through it and the criminal knows it."

In the above the writer has in one breath abused the judiciary, the people of India and the Government. But instead of pointing out

himself why the ends of justice are not fulfilled, he leaves the task to a commission which lies in the womb of his imagination. What he seems to desire is that all accused persons should be punished. The jury system in India is an eye-sore to him, on the ground that what has proved successful in England cannot prove so in India. In fact, he has not said why the jury system is not suited to India. He says that there are criminals in India "wealthy and of some position and influence". But as he has not given any names we are unable to find them out. He has made no mention of the undesirable manner in which criminal cases are investigated by the Indian police, or the devices which the police adopt for securing confessions from accused persons. He has most probably suppressed these facts because they go against him. In fact, separation of judicial and executive functions and reform of the police must precede a true reform of the judicial system. The impudence of the correspondent of the *Times* is, however, so great that instead of touching these points he has merely abused the judiciary, the Government and the people of the country, because all accused persons are not convicted. The best reward of such a writer is ridicule, but we have been obliged to contradict him because he has tried to throw mud on the fair person of the Calcutta High Court which has, by an even-handed dispensation of justice, charmed the Indians and given a divine lustre to the sovereign power in India. We hope that henceforward he will keep his experience to himself and not render himself ridiculous by proclaiming it to the public.

64. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th May writes:—

Moslem rights.

We are glad to see that the entire Moslem press of India, with one or two solitary exceptions, has combined in emphatic protest against Mr. Montagu's recent statements in Parliament about Eastern Bengal Musalmans. These statements were so unjust, uncalled for and so prophetic of despair for Moslems, as to create alarm even in most calm and conservative minds. They are like adding insult to injuries to Moslems in general, and to Eastern Bengal Moslems in particular. In these days nobody wants to hear anything unless there is an agitation about it. Everybody knows what anguish the undoing of the Partition has caused to the Nawab of Dacca and yet, because the Delhi announcements were not followed by as strong an outburst of agitation as that against the Partition, the authorities unhesitatingly go on declaring that the Nawab of Dacca and his co-religionists in Eastern Bengal have accepted the re-union of Bengal with satisfaction. At the same time, we have been distinctly told that the hopes held out in the Government despatch about safeguarding Moslem interest—hopes which enabled Moslems silently to pass successfully through this searching political ordeal—were utterly illusory. Moslems have been distinctly told that they may expect nothing more than that the Governor is to stay at Dacca for 2½ months, and that one of his new Councillors is to be an Eastern Bengal Moslem. Moslems have been told that in desisting from agitation in reliance on the references in the Government despatch about the safeguarding of Moslem interests, and on Lord Crewe's repetition of those assurances in the House of Lords, they have been merely repeating their old mistaken policy. Our idea is that in this era of agitation—when there is agitation on all sides—it will not be efficacious or decent for us to sit in the recesses of our homes and from there send forth piteous asseverations of our loyalty. Moslems must, on the one hand, show by undergoing successive tests successfully that their loyalty is not affected by external circumstances or by time; and on the other hand they must represent their communal grievances with a persistence and emphasis such as will command attention from Government. There must be a unity of thought and voice in regard to public questions among Moslems all over Bengal. Past experience shows that the policy we have adopted so far is not efficacious. We shall not be able to attain any success through mere loyalty—however deep and genuine—until with that loyalty we learn how to convulse the whole country with a strong agitation. We must also show that Moslems all over the world are one community, undivided by territorial or national distinctions.

65. A perusal of Mr. Howard's report on exports and imports last year in Calcutta, has drawn tears of blood from the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th May,

India's trade.

MUHAMMADI,
May 10th, 1913.

DAILY
BHARAT MITRA,
May 13th, 1913.

specially on finding that boots and shoes to the extent of 62 lakhs, and condensed milk and biscuits, etc., worth 27 lakhs, were imported into the country during the year.

The paper denies that India has any trade or commerce of its own, what goes by the name being only a barter between raw material and manufactured goods, carried on by the Marwaris who have got a Chamber, which may be called a chamber of hawkers and vendors, the Marwaris themselves being labourers and wage-earners as they are carrying on a work which, instead of increasing the wealth of the country, is simply impoverishing it.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 10th, 1912.

66. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 10th May is surprised at having no gun fire, as before, to indicate time in Patna, now that it is the capital of the new province.

Gun fire at Patna.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
May 11th, 1912.

67. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th May, is sorry to see the *Indian Daily News* even taking up its cudgels against the Lascars employed in British ships,

Jealousy of White sailors.

considering that there was a time when India had about 10 lakhs of sailors, which number has now dwindled down to only 50 thousand owing to the jealousy of White sailors.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
May 14th, 1912.

68. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 14th May has the following:—

The Black and the White.

The Black colour is the indicator of poison,
And is ever the root of all sins.
The White body has a pure gait,
Don't forget this for a moment.
The black sheep which are slaughtered
With a bright knife by a White hand,
Go straight way to heaven,
Without any hindrance.
The Dharma *shastra* repeatedly says,
The White's heart is innocent,
The Black are full of sin,
Reward to them is useless.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
May 7th, 1912.

69. In a song published in the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th May, the following lines have been noticed:—

A song.

In an alien administration,
Who did ever find truthfulness and kindness.

Come all dear kinsmen,
Let us work in concord.
Let us subdue the powerful enemy,
And proceed on the path of real happiness.

Let all the sons of the motherland unite,
Whoever they may be,
And let them, day and night whether sleeping, awake or walking,
Meditate (on the goddess of liberty.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
May 11th, 1912.

70. In its leading article headed "Sense of patriotism" the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th May, attempts to prove, by quoting authorities from *Puran*, etc., that the present feeling of patriotism in the Indians is not an outcome of English education as some are led to suppose, since it existed in pre-Moghul times; but nevertheless it has no hesitation in admitting that it is the British rule that has revived, in the people, the feeling of affection for the country as a whole.

71. Quoting from paragraph 3 of the despatch from Lord Hardinge to the Secretary of State, the passage relating to Provincial autonomy, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th May notes the difference, in the interpretation of the passage, between Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu, and agreeing with the former says that no conqueror can ever give complete self-government to a conquered nation. The rulers, however, are alive to the awakening in the people caused by education, and the growing tendency in the educated classes to participate in the administration of the country. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, has rightly said that so long as the entire community does not ask for a political right with one voice, there is no chance of its getting it. Our self-government, therefore, the paper continues, lies in unity and in the reform of the society which cannot be had without educating the masses. So all the efforts of the Indians should be directed towards that, and the establishment of the Hindu University which is essential for our self-government, should be based on our ancient civilization.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
May 10th, 1912.

72. Referring to the Irish Home Rule Bill, the *Vishva Varta* [Dacca] of the 3rd May says:—

Ireland and India.

VISHVA VARTA,
May 3rd, 1912.

Fortune has smiled on Ireland and we Indians congratulate her on it. We also have been inspired with a new hope by the message which His Imperial Majesty brought to India, the hope that in course of time, when we shall have acquired the adequate fitness, fortune may smile on us also. The Viceroy's Despatch on the Delhi changes and Mr. Montagu's speech, contain distinct suggestions for autonomy.

URIYA PAPERS.

73. In an English article headed "our new Commissioner and old Orissa" the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th May congratulates Mr. Egerton on his new appointment to the Orissa Commissionership, and observes that he will in a great measure be responsible for the attention which Orissa will in future receive in the new province. The article gives a brief history of the glorious past of Orissa and of the position of the Uriya people, both in ancient times and in the early days of British rule, and speaking of the position of Orissa in the Bengal Presidency in more recent times, the Editor observes that it "is due to the fact that her children were not given opportunities and facilities for progress on Western lines. Its distance from the seat of Government chiefly accounts for Orissa having been deprived of a legitimate share of Bengal Government's attention." The editor archly remarks that the discovery by Government that the Uriyas as a race were not inferior to the "Bengalis in point of natural intelligence" after nearly a century of administration of the province, and in the time of Sir Henry Cotton when he was Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, shows "what interest the officers of Government took in the past history of the people." He also remarks that "Orissa was under a Government, which after a century of administration, discovered that a special agrarian law was needed for the peculiar state of things in Orissa." As "the causes which deprived Orissa of her legitimate share of attention under the Bengal Government exist in a worse form under the new Government," the editor doubts whether Orissa will have a larger share of attention at present. "But the people" observes the editor "have accepted the change with faith in the Royal intention and hope in the loyal endeavour of the officials on whom the responsibility of giving effect to the Royal intention rests."

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 4th, 1912.

74. The *Utkaldipika* [Calcutta] of the 4th May highly appreciates the reply which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Bihar and Orissa, made to the several addresses presented to him at Ranchi on the 22nd of April last, the day of his first arrival there. The editor is specially thankful to His Honour for his assurance that His Honour's colleagues and himself are ever ready to attend to the wants of the people, to give a sympathetic ear to their prayers, and to render them pecuniary assistance

The new Lieutenant-Governor
of Bihar.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 4th, 1912.

when they offer a reasonable amount. The editor hopes that these kind and affectionate words may be translated into action in fullness of time.

GARJATBASINI,
May 4th, 1912.

75. Referring to the fact that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa is now staying at Ranchi, the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th May observes that Ranchi as the Capital of Bihar. His Honour will be soon convinced of the suitability of Ranchi for being the Capital of the new province, both on account of its central position and of its excellent sanitary conditions.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th May 1912.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 18th May 1912.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	3,500 to 3,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Bayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500
12	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Proys Nath Sen	...
13	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

776. The "pledge," writes the *Mussalman*, "which the Italians gave to the Powers at the beginning of the war, that their operations would be confined to Tripoli only, has

MUSSALMAN,
10th May 1912.

Italian aggression.

again been broken by them by landing an Italian force in the island of Rhodes and occupying it." The journal knows the value of such pledges on the part of Italy and it knows the Powers too will not take Christian Italy to task for this breach of the pledge, when the matter does not concern them. Although the paper resents further aggression on the part of Italy, it is, however, almost confident that the cause of justice and righteousness will eventually prevail and that the Italians are destined to be worsted in the long run.

777. Commenting on the Meshed outrage, in which the Russians after marching in force into Meshed severely oppressed the people, the *Comrade* writes:—"If Persia has

COMRADE,
11th May 1912.

The Meshed outrage.

to know no peace within her own borders, if her subjects are to bear continuous indignities and maltreatment and witness the most shocking outrages committed against all they hold most dear by the most brutal and tyrannical power in modern history, the sham of integrity and independence may well be torn aside and the country partitioned, that the sufferings of the people may cease."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

778. With reference to an announcement in the *Englishman* that the Calcutta C. I. D. is to be strengthened, the *Telegraph*

TELEGRAPH,
11th May 1912.

The C. I. D.

remarks that so far as the public can judge from the volume of undetected crime in the metropolis, one may believe the improvement of the C. I. D. to have become imperative. It is perhaps not strengthening but the reform of the branch that is needed. It must be admitted that the Calcutta police have to deal with crimes of diverse and delicate natures, often requiring detective skill and acumen of no mean order. And if this is conceded, it becomes apparent that the C. I. D. must be improved if such crimes are to be adequately coped with. But the same remark does not apply to the Special Branch, as this is supposed to deal exclusively with political offences.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

779. Adverting to the complaints of the *Times* and other papers against the inordinate length of certain political trials, the

TELEGRAPH,
11th May 1912.

Criminal administration in India.

Telegraph writes that if this is to be avoided, the system of jury trial as it obtains in the West must be introduced. Another feature to which the paper invites the attention of the public both here and in England is the difference between the findings of the Sessions Judge and the Special Tribunal. Fully two-thirds of those who had been convicted by the former were acquitted by the latter! Yet, it is on the same set of evidence that both came to their respective decisions. Who can deny after this that the system of criminal administration in the country deserves to be looked into and overhauled?

780. The *Bengalee* publishes a letter from "A Resident of Calcutta"

BENGALIEE,
12th May 1912.

Administration of criminal justice.

proposing that in the interest of the public it is very desirable that Chapter XII, which contains sections 145, 146, and 147, should be made applicable to the Police Court. If this is done, the dispossessed can get speedy relief and at little cost. Otherwise the party having no right and title simply happening to be stronger forcibly enters into possession and remains in possession until he is evicted by the High Court. Meanwhile he enjoys the property with impunity, to the great mental pain and agony of the party so dispossessed.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st May 1912.

781. With reference to the case in which Babu Rames Chandra Rakhit, pleader, a member of the District Bar Association, was turned out of the court by Mr. Dasch, Assistant Magistrate, while cross-examining a witness, a Chittagong correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The behaviour of Mr. Dasch has put the public and the litigants to great inconvenience. The Bar Association has resolved to send a memorial to the Commissioner. With the raising of the status of the province to a presidency, every one looked for a better state of affairs, but unfortunately things remain as they were. Will the kind Governor interfere in the matter and put a stop to the unpleasantness, and establish cordial relationship between the Bench and the Bar and remove the grievances of the public?"

Allegations against an official.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th May 1912.

782. Reverting to the Muzaffarpur murder case, in which the Sessions Judge felt no hesitation in passing capital sentence on two brothers accused of murder, and commenting on the discrepancy between the Sessions Judge's and the High Court's judgments, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"But what about the learned Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur not having been able to detect the 'clumsily' made nature of the confessions? To him we would only strongly suggest a careful perusal of the appellate judgment with a determination to follow the instructions contained in it most loyally. The Government, too, should not sleep over the matter. The best thing, we believe, would be to relieve District Judges, who thus err on the side of severity without any tangible grounds therefor, of their Sessions work."

Muzaffarpur murder case.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th May 1912.

783. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* fully agrees with the *Times* that the appointment of a Commission is very urgently required to investigate the shortcomings of the administration of criminal justice in India. But it is more for protecting innocent persons from the cruel harassment of unsuccessful criminal prosecutions and their unjust conviction on scanty evidence, as well as for protecting prisoners from unnecessarily ferocious sentences, than for devising means to prevent the escape of "undoubted criminals" from punishment. It is really a curious phenomenon that a certain class of Englishmen will lose their sleep and appetite if one, who is a criminal in their estimation, is let off or lightly punished by a court of justice; but they will enjoy their dinner heartily and sleep soundly when a man, considered innocent by the whole Indian nation, is not only convicted but treated with undue severity.

Failure of justice.

(c)—Jails.

BENGALER,
15th May 1912.

784. "If," says the *Bengalee*, "there is no justification for the treatment that is accorded to political prisoners in our jails, there is as little justification for the treatment that is sometimes accorded to *ex-political* prisoners. An instance is given in which recently a Muhammadan after having served his term of imprisonment was kept under the espionage of a detective. In the highest interests of the Government as well as the people it is necessary that the authorities should be magnanimous in their treatment of political offenders, and should not resort to any measure, in dealing with them, beyond what is barely necessary."

Ex-political prisoners.

(d)—Education.

HERALD,
3rd May 1912.

785. "Lalit Mohan Banerji," Mukhtear of Dacca, in a letter to the *Herald* writes:—"The great cry of the day is not how to increase the number of graduates but to find employment for those who are turned out every year by the existing Universities. The writer requests the leaders of public opinion in Eastern Bengal, both Hindu and Muhammadan, to think seriously of this, and laying aside their petty sectarian differences, make a combined and timely representation to Lord Carmichael that instead of a new University,

A Technological Institute at Dacca.

which would give the people mere book-learning, it would be more to their benefit to have at Dacca a great Technological Institute, where the young students of schools and colleges can get practical training in various arts and industries."

786. Reverting to the question-paper scandal of the Calcutta Madrassa, the *Mussalman* repeats that satisfactory evidence will not be forthcoming unless a general pardon be proclaimed to the witnesses. In the opinion of the journal, Mr. Harley, the Principal, is indirectly responsible for the question-papers leaking out for the third time, by allowing the papers to be in the custody of those from whom the questions had already leaked out twice. It suggests that the matter should be enquired into by a committee appointed by Government, the members of which should be altogether unconnected with the Madrassa. The journal asks the Government of Bengal to institute a vigorous enquiry into the scandalous state of things and save the Madrassa from further moral degeneration by prescribing a proper remedy.

MUSSALMAN,
10th May 1912.

787. The *Bengalee* brings to notice that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has finally decided to appoint a strong committee to discuss the Dacca University scheme. The proposal to establish a University at Dacca has created such a ferment in the public mind of Bengal and such a widespread sense of uneasiness that it is only right and proper that the issues involved should be thoroughly threshed out and discussed by a competent and representative committee. The recommendations of such a committee, properly constituted and with the terms of reference sufficiently wide, are bound to allay all excitement and give public satisfaction.

BENGALIAN,
11th May 1912.

(h)—General.

788. The *Bengalee* brings to notice the facts of a case brought by five coolies of the Bubrighat tea-garden against Mr. Lamb, the Assistant Manager of that garden, which has just been disposed of by Mr. Sankey, Subdivisional Officer of Karimganj. "Vox Populi," who has furnished the paper with the facts, hopes this case will attract the attention of the Government of India, as Lord Curzon's was attracted about a decade ago. The way in which cases between Indians and Europeans are ordinarily dealt with in the far-off mufassal leaves a disappointing and discouraging impression on the public mind. Lord Hardinge, who seems to be determined to stamp out discontent from the country, will surely not only scotch it but actually kill it.

BENGALIAN,
10th May 1912.

789. A Hindu correspondent writing to the *East* says that the work of governing the people of India is not as easy a task as is the herding and driving of a flock of sheep. India is divided into too many castes and creeds, each of which is diametrically opposite to the other in manners and customs. So long as the Hindus neglect to make their society a concrete one, it is foolhardiness on their part to clamour and press for self-government as other peoples have got. The last thing for the leaders, under the circumstance, is that they must not, for some years to come at least, think of handling politics, but try to reform the society in such a manner that all castes may be agglomerated into one compact body.

EAST,
10th May 1912.

790. The *East* appeals to Lord Carmichael as the new Governor of United Bengal that in order to make East Bengal forget the loss she has had to suffer from the abolition of the local Government, what is most urgently needed is that she may continue to enjoy under the present Government all the advantages she was enjoying under the defunct Government. The paper need hardly bring to the notice of His Excellency that the antagonistic spirit against the Government in improving the condition of East Bengal is as rampant now among the political agitators as before, lest it should prove detrimental to their "political and personal interest." It is for this reason that their attitude towards the establishment of a Residential and Teaching University at Dacca is hostile.

EAST,
10th May 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th May 1912.

791. In the course of an article regarding the annual cost of the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Assam, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* sympathises with Bihar, which province has to pay two lakhs per annum for the luxury of having an Executive Council. This sum might very well be spent in ameliorating the condition of its starving and plague and malaria-stricken raiyats.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th May 1912.

792. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* fails to see the necessity for the objection in the *Times* against the proposal for provincial autonomy for India contained in Lord Hardinge's Despatch of August last, for all that is really asked for is the constitution of a real and living, and not a sham and dead, national Council, with authority to control the administration in such a way as to bring more money into the coffers of the Government for effecting reforms in various directions, and establish peace and contentment among the people by attending to their one hundred and one grievances which, under the present arrangement, cannot be attended to, and which, therefore, remain unredressed.

In the opinion of the *Times*, provincial autonomy can never be realized with safety either to British rule or to the security of India herself. If this assertion were true, Lord Hardinge would not have proposed it. If his proposal is given effect to, the responsibility of ameliorating the condition of the provinces will be transferred from the shoulders of the rulers to those of the representatives of the people; and the odium will be theirs and not of the former, if they show incapacity in carrying out the duty imposed on them.

MUSSALMAN,
10th May 1912.

793. In connection with a notice signed by some Maulvis of Barisal, enjoining upon the followers of Islam not to do things inconsistent with their religion in imitation of their Hindu neighbours, the *Mussalman* writes:—"The signatories to the notice have done nothing improper, and we are surprised to learn that some of our Hindu contemporaries have taken exception to it and that the District Magistrate of Bakarganj, being apparently innocent of the precepts and the doctrines of Islam, has taken the signatories to task for issuing it. We are told that the District Magistrate has asked them to show whether the notice is in conformity with Islam, and, if so, to prove that it is so."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th May 1912.

794. Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Coryton as Engineer-in-Charge of the Governor's residences, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* hopes that His Excellency Lord Carmichael, before sanctioning the appointment, will consider whether there is any necessity for this new office when the duties thereof can be easily and better performed by the Public Works Department. If His Excellency requires a Master of the Household, that is a separate question altogether and cannot have any reference to the office of Engineer-in-Charge of gubernatorial residences.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th May 1912.

795. In the course of an article in which the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dwells upon the disadvantages under which the officers of the Provincial Engineer Service are labouring, the paper writes:—"Nowadays after passing the University Examination students are subjected to a departmental examination after a year's practical training in the department; and the result of this is taken as a passport for entrance to the Provincial Service." The journal implores the Government to do away with this departmental examination and to take the University examination as the final test for entrance to the Provincial Service.

BENGALKEE,
11th May 1912.

796. In the course of an article on the training of civilians for judicial work, the *Bengalee*, whilst suggesting various methods, says:—"Most junior civilians, before being put in charge of districts, have acted as Subdivisional Officers and done similar work on a smaller scale. Why should they not be required to undergo similar training before being appointed District Judges?"

BENGALKEE
11th May 1912.

797. In a letter to the *Bengalee*, "Fact" complains of the methods employed by the Deputy Commissioner of Silchar in trying a case between coolies and their managers. The correspondent lays stress on the fact that such trials generally take place in the manager's bungalow, and appeals to Sir Archdale Earle to hold a searching enquiry into the state of affairs in Silchar.

798. The *Telegraph* animadverted strongly on the case published in the *Burma Critic* in which a poor Malaya girl of eleven was ravished by a planter, Captain McCormic.

The Government, it writes, which enacted the Age of Consent measure in the teeth of universal protest on the plea of one case of Hurry-Maitism, should on no account allow a charge such as has been preferred against this military planter to go unchallenged and unavenged. If one case in the whole of India could induce the authorities to libel the whole nation by thrusting an unwelcome measure down their throats, how is it that oft-recurring offences by Europeans go unpunished? It hopes the question would be answered by the Secretary of State in open Parliament.

TELEGRAPH,
11th May 1912.

799. In the event of the conviction in the "cotton figure gambling" case being set aside owing to the appeal of the defendants to the High Court, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* trusts the Government will take early steps to put a stop to this evil by legislation. Many families have been ruined by the gambling mania, whereas the keepers of these gambling dens have gone on rejoicing and filling their pockets with the money staked by the unfortunate people of all shades and grades, including ladies and children. While on the subject, one is led to enquire why the Government has not taken steps to put down another form of gambling, equally pernicious in its effects, viz., racing.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th May 1912.

800. The *Indian Mirror* hopes that the measure passed by the Bombay Legislative Council with regard to racing, will form a precedent for similar legislation in other provinces. So far as Bengal is concerned, the public will welcome a general measure prohibiting all kinds of gambling and unwholesome speculation. While it is most desirable that good and legitimate sport should be encouraged, we think there can be no justification whatever for countenancing gambling. The extent to which gambling prevails in connection with horse-racing must be fully known to all.

INDIAN MIRROR,
12th May 1912.

801. Referring to the appointment of Mr. S. J. V. Fore, a 2nd grade Military Assistant Surgeon, as successor to Major A. C. MacGilchrist, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* depreciates the rank of Military Assistant Surgeons and writes that if the Government, from any political or other reason, is unable to abolish the rank of Military Assistant Surgeons, they should never be appointed to the post of a Civil Surgeon. Civil Surgeoncies should be invariably kept open only for the I. M. S. with Indian experiences and for senior Civil Assistant Surgeons.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th May 1912.

802. "B. K. G.," in a letter to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* about the deplorable condition of Indian cattle, says that it is a matter of great regret that the worth and the value of Indian cattle is not recognised by the Government and the people of this country, while foreigners cannot but attribute many good qualities to them. The Government daily kill several hundreds of cows for feeding the soldiers of India. It is hoped that the Government will appreciate the merits of Indian cattle, and instead of killing thousands of them day after day, import tinned raw meat from Germany for this purpose.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th May 1912.

803. The *Bengalee* hopes that the strongest opposition will be offered by Government to the proposed importation of indentured Indian labour into the German colonies of South Africa. Mr. Polak has described something of the state of indentured labour in South Africa, and utters a vigorous protest against its proposed introduction into Damaraland. The journal trusts the Indian Government, for the sake of its own peace as well as for the security of Indian labourers, will not let the matter slip past unnoticed, and will listen to the protest uttered on behalf of the labourer.

BENGALUR,
14th May 1912.

804. Referring to the reply of Mr. Montagu to a question by Sir J. D. Rees regarding the Anglo-Chinese Opium Convention, the *Bengalee* declares that it is by no means convincing when judged by actualities. The imperial edicts against poppy cultivation in China are being obeyed more in the breach than in the observance.

BENGALUR,
14th May 1912.

The leaders of the Revolution have, no doubt, been protesting their determination to faithfully observe all treaty rights and obligations, but then they have not as yet given any ocular proof of their ability to make the masses look at this particular subject with their eyes, even accepting that they themselves are in favour of the Anglo-Chinese Convention, which we very much doubt. If Mr Montagu and the Government will not descend to the plane of the real and the actual but continue to be blinded by vain longings and the like, the world beside is more practical. All it will do for China is to enable the adulterated Chinese opium to replace the pure product of India. The fact is, having yielded to shrieking faddists without caring to consult the interests of India, the Government has now no other means of "saving its face" than to choke off embarrassing questioners.

BENGALUR,
14th May 1912.

805. The *Bengalee* asserts that the press and platform are not as free as they ought to be, and the Legislative Councils are mere apologies for living, self-governing institutions. One of the points by which the paper illustrates this argument is the scarcity of good water-supply. Imagine tens of thousands of people, male and female, many of them belonging to respectable classes, carrying water from a distance of one, two or three miles for drinking purposes, but what they bring is not exactly what can be called drinkable water but more often than not something like diluted sewage. Similarly, tens of thousands of cattle would be found running widely here and there, as if pursued by leopards, to quench their burning thirst, but they don't get a drop of water in most of the tanks and ponds which have been dried up, and find themselves in the position of the thirsty travellers in the Sahara of Africa in the hot season who would pay a glassful of diamonds for a glass of water. One such visit will do more to make His Excellency realise the indescribable misery from which millions of God's articulate and inarticulate creatures are just now suffering, than a number of eloquent speeches on the platform or brilliant articles in the columns of the press.

BENGALUR,
15th May 1912.

806. "One from Dinajpur" writes to the *Bengalee* about the appalling state of Dinajpur, the second place in the world in respect of the prevalence of malaria. Under orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, operations were started in 1909 to check the disease. The Government has now thought it fit to abolish these operations altogether, when the conditions favourable to the growth of the disease have not been removed. Under these circumstances the Government should not leave the work without making any arrangement whatsoever for its preservation. Under the present Government people were expecting better things. They fully expect, instead of taking off its helping hand, it would make provisions for the due execution of its original plan of work, and they confidently appeal to the Government to reconsider its order passed in this connection.

BENGALUR,
16th May 1912.

807. The *Bengalee* brings to notice that, according to a telegram from Simla, steps will be taken for the proper organization of the sanitary staff in various provinces. Unless the question of sanitation is dealt with in a spirit of comprehensiveness, the journal fears very much that it will not be satisfactorily dealt with at all. It finds no reference made to sanitary inspection in respect of District Board areas, which comprise the most important part of the province and where malaria and cholera often rage in an epidemic form.

Provincial Sanitary Service.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
16th May 1912.

808. In the course of an article on Council regulations the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"It is idle to disguise the fact that the existing regulations do not seem to have attained the destined object towards realization of public aspiration. It is an open secret that there has not been a proper representation in the Councils of the educated community for want of due facilities in the existing rules and regulations to ensure the admission of the educative element. No reason can be adduced, consistent with the principles of equity and justice, why the claims of

the educated community for a share in the administration of this country should be ignored, having regard to the advancing tide of civilization and enlightenment through which the country is now passing."

809. Referring to the views expressed by a correspondent, "Commerce," in the *Bengalee*, on the question of representation of the Indian trading and commercial community in the Provincial Legislative Council, "A Voice from the Trading community," Calcutta, writes to

Representation of Indian trading and commercial community in the Provincial Legislative Council.

the same paper:—"That the trading community of Bengal is a vast one and is spread over the whole province cannot be denied. It is absurd that one single isolated body should be asked to choose a representative or that the Government should confine its nomination to that body only. The vast trading community is thus unintentionally left outside and deprived of the franchise." He hopes His Excellency the Governor will not countenance it, and will consider the desirability of framing a trading and commercial electorate on the lines of the Zamindari and Moslem Electorate and thus allow every trader of importance to participate in the election.

BENGALÉE,
16th May 1912.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

810. Reverting to the subject of severe scarcity of water in the interior, the *Indian Empire* writes:—"It is high time that the Government should take seriously into its consideration the question of water-supply in the villages. Year after year the pinch is being felt keener and keener, the distress, like famine and plague, is spreading from village to village till throughout the whole country there is the one cry of pure water—any water. The vital importance of the question has been sincerely admitted by successive rulers of Bengal, yet no matter has been so sadly neglected as this."

Water scarcity.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
14th May 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

811. "Hridaya K. De," a Professor of the Metropolitan Institution, writes an article in the *Bengalee* deprecating the system of marriage dowries which thoughtful men are devising ways and means of stamping out. The writer complains that now a system has grown up among people of not directly demanding dowry, but the match-maker or ladies of the bridegroom's house arrange all these things with the other side. Even in those cases where no verbal contract is made, the bride's guardian is obliged to give (and not voluntarily) as dowry the market price of the educated bridegroom in order to keep his party in humour.

Marriage dowries.

BENGALÉE,
10th May 1912.

812. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that a "sense of agonised sympathy will be felt all over India for our unfortunate countrymen in Canada, who are treated there with utter want of consideration. The entire India, press has condemned the treatment which our people receive in the British dominions." The journal hopes those noble English friends, in Parliament, who have ever championed the cause of these miserable Indians, will bring the matter before the English nation, which, it is expected, will not long tolerate such acts of oppression and injustice.

Indians in Canada.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
10th May 1912.

813. The *Bengalee* regrets that a sentence of six months' imprisonment has been passed upon Mr. Tom Mann for urging soldiers not to fire upon the strikers in the recent coal strike, if so ordered. The charge against him was that of inciting the King's soldiers to mutiny. The paper feels that the sentence is a regrettable one, and hopes to hear quickly that its duration will be shortened, if the sentence be not remitted altogether.

Mr. Tom Mann.

BENGALÉE,
11th May 1912.

814. A representation, writes the *Bengalee*, has been made to the Chairman of the North Barrackpore Municipality by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Palta, Dhitarā, and the adjoining villages near Barrackpore in which it is alleged

Complaints against soldiers.

BENGALÉE,
14th May 1912.

that the villages in question are frequented by European soldiers in batches of from three to six, who cause an amount of disturbance and inconvenience to the people. The paper desires to draw the attention of the authorities to the allegations made in this representation, and earnestly hopes that they will take steps to remove all causes of complaint by placing the villages in question beyond bounds.

J. S. WILSON,

Spec. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM Row,

The 18th May 1912.